

THE PRINCE DIDN'T COME YESTERDAY BUT SHOULD ARRIVE THIS MORNING

In-Bound Steamer Seen Between Niihau and Kauai at 5:45 Last Evening—Afternoon Hoax Caught Even the Press—A Great Turnout Yesterday.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

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The original plans of Secretary Atkinson and Japanese Consul-General Miki Saito for the reception of General Prince Fushimi will be effective today, merely depending on the time of arrival of the steamer Manchuria from Yokohama this morning. Consul-General Saito stated last evening that if the Manchuria appeared off port at daybreak today, his party would leave in the Fearless or a launch for the vessel at 6:30 a. m. The remainder of the plans for the reception of the visitor, commencing at the wharf, will be carried out as originally devised. The procession from the Hackfeld wharf, in the event of the harbor, to the Young Hotel, will be as follows:

Mounted Police.
Hawaiian Government Band.
United States Troops.
National Guard Troops.
Prince Fushimi and Secretary Atkinson.
Aides to Secretary Atkinson.
Consul-General Saito.
Prince Fushimi's suite, each riding with a member of the committee.

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If the Manchuria is in port tonight the invitation reception at the Japanese Consulate will take place from 8 to 9:30 o'clock. A Japanese lantern parade will precede the reception.
Yesterday the Consul-General sent a wireless message to Manager Fairchild of the Maake plantation, Kauai, asking him to watch out for the Manchuria, but at 9 p. m. Mr. Fairchild reported that he had not seen her.
Late last evening a wireless dispatch from Sheriff Coney of Kauai reached Secretary Atkinson that the Manchuria or some other Oriental boat, Honolulu-bound, was seen between Niihau and Kauai at 5:45 p. m.

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General Prince Fushimi did not arrive yesterday from Japan on the steamship Manchuria, but Honolulu celebrated his intended arrival just the same. There was all the martial array of Federal and Territorial troops, police in their best uniforms mounted on prancing chargers, Japanese and Territorial officials in the garb of their rank—frock coats and high hats—organizations of Japanese veterans of the Chinese-Japanese war, Japanese students and thousands of Japanese in their gayest kimonos, interspersed with a curious crowd of foreigners.

The Prince was not here and the marshalling of Honolulu's townspeople came about through an odd error. A police officer had been stationed on a high point on the Waianae ridge to signal the approach of the Manchuria from the west. While the officer was straining his eyes to catch a glimpse of the big vessel, two natives hurried down from a higher eminence with the news that a steamer's smoke was visible on the horizon. The police officer sped down the slope to the nearest telephone and called up Secretary Atkinson, informing him of the discovery. Secretary Atkinson passed the joyful news on to the electric light station and instantly three long blasts were blown by the whistle.

Immediately a tide of humanity set out towards the waterfront. The wharves overflowed with Japanese and foreigners. The Naval docks, Hackfeld wharf and the waterfront in general was alive. The tug Fearless put up a Japanese flag at the mainmast and in a short while Consul-General Saito and the members of the reception committee went aboard. They were soon joined by the Hawaiian Government band which passed the time playing inspiring music.

The Customs Inspectors' office was besieged by telephone to ascertain when the vessel would come in. The inspectors owned their Sunday best uniforms, polished up their badges and were a fine looking body of men when they reported ready for duty. The Immigration officials were also in their nattiest uniforms. The officials marched up and down the stairs leading to the roof of the Custom House and took turns gazing at the horizon off Barber's Point looking for the first sign of smoke. For two and a half hours the glass was levelled but no sign came.

All were patient, however, and kept up the vigil until late in the afternoon.

The United States Marine Hospital office was full of expectancy, and the shoulder straps of the officers glistened.

Then came a dash of color as Lieut. Wesley K. Hamilton, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., Captain Sam Johnson and Lieut. T. P. Cummins, in full artillery regiments, displaying plenty of gold braid, their scabbards flashing in the sunlight, came down to board the U. S. quarantine launch.

In fact the whole town was buzzing with expectancy. Flags were hoisted, the Young Hotel displaying with the American and Hawaiian standards, the sun flag of Japan. The sampan fishing fleet, moored makai of the Channel wharf, was a gay mass of flags and streamers.

But time wore on and the watchers from the Custom House and the Young Building saw no trace of the huge bulk of the Manchuria on the horizon. "Diamond Head" Charley was as mute as the proverbial oyster. A Custom's Inspector, weary with answering telephone inquiries, replied to one curious person: "Yes, she's sighted, but she isn't in sight."

The Hackfeld wharf, where the Manchuria was to dock, held a dense mass of people. The enclosed portion was reserved for Japanese and local officials and persons in general not Asiatics, except the organized marching bodies of Japanese.

A company of United States artillery in khaki from Camp McKinley, in command of Captain Nicholls, came to rest on Queen street near King. The National Guard companies, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Zeigler, rested on King street near the bridge. Three companies of Japanese war veterans, all wearing white caps with black visors, with medals adorning their breasts, were drawn up in line on the outer approach to the Hackfeld wharf. In the line were also the members of the Young Men's Buddhist Association, carrying Japanese and American flags. Their uniform consisted of dark green blouses, white trousers and white caps.

Hacks were at a premium and did a rushing business. They were eternally on the move and idle spectators had plenty to do dodging them. Whole Japanese families had but one motive, that of reaching the wharves where they could catch a glimpse of their Prince.

It was an ensemble of nationalities, bright color and picturesqueness that has seldom been seen here.

Then the afternoon papers came out. The Bulletin had big head lines—"Prince Fushimi Will Land Tonight"—and the initial paragraph started more people off to the waterfront, when it said: "The Manchuria was sighted off Waianae at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and will be at the dock at about 5:30 this evening."

But it was reserved for the Star to cap the climax. In its second edition it displayed the following headlines: "Prince Is Here. Distinguished Visitor From Japan on the Steamer Manchuria Off the Harbor." Then followed a statement that the vessel would be in the harbor before dark unless sickness was discovered on board.

In the article following the above the Star told how the Prince had been greeted by local officials as the "two vessels" came together, meaning the tug Fearless and Manchuria. The Star continued:

"Before the Manchuria arrived off the harbor, the Japanese reception committee composed of the following boarded the tug Fearless and reached the steamer as she came to a stop: Dr. Uchida, M. Kishi, Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank; O. Shioda, Manager of the Kei Hin Bank; T. C. Shiozawa, proprietor of the Hawaii Shipco; T. Ishikawa, Manager of the Yamamoto Shimbun; A. K. Ozawa, agent of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; Rev. Motokawa of the Methodist church, Rev. Okumura of the Congregational church and Rev. Imamura of the Buddhist Temple. The Hawaiian Government band was also aboard and played the Japanese National anthem as the two vessels came together.

"Consul Saito accompanied by Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, went in the Customs launch to meet the Manchuria and board her outside of the harbor."

As neither the tug Fearless or the Customs launch stirred from their moorings, the above statement was probably intended for readers of Marine Exchange news only.



PRINCE FUSHIMI

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saw from the Waianae range heights was probably that of the departing China or some little island boat which was stoking up heavily.

It didn't take long for the news to sweep the waterfront and then the return to town was made. Headed by the Hawaiian Government band, led by Drum-Major Wm. Ellis, wielding a baton, the Hawaiian National Guard marched along King street and back to the armory, followed by the Buddhist organization. The National Guardsmen were spick and span in their new khaki uniforms, new cartridge belt holders, and carried Krags. The Federal troops boarded a street car and rode back to Camp McKinley. The Japanese veterans showed to advantage when marching in sets of fours, indicating a past military training in which the German system of marching was evident. The crowds then dispersed and soon the town was laughing over its mistake.

There was mild excitement when Captain Sam Johnson, who commands crack Company F of the First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii, came down to the waterfront in the full dress regiments of a captain of artillery. It was whispered about that Captain Johnson, in long years gone by, had been a Russian, and that it would seem paradoxical for a Russian to be on a reception committee to a Japanese Prince. However, Prince Fushimi may not think that Sam's a Russian for the captain is not in the habit of running away when he sees a Japanese officer. Captain Johnson, however, is an American citizen now of the loyal Republican patriotic stripe.

About three hundred Japanese school children, ranging from little tots to boys and girls of twelve and thirteen years of age, were drawn up in line opposite the Young Hotel yesterday afternoon. They remained there for nearly two hours when Manager Lake of the hotel sent an invitation to those in charge to bring the little ones upon the Roof Garden. The invitation was accepted and the children romped over the roof for another hour. At times they were marshalled and marched around the promenades singing Japanese airs.

HONOLULU TURNS OUT TO WEL COME JAPAN'S FAVORITE FIGHTING PRINCE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

All Honolulu welcomed His Imperial Highness Prince Sadumaru Fushimi yesterday morning on his arrival from Yokohama on the Pacific Mail steamship Manchuria. For the remainder of the day and last evening the city was in semi-festival garb in honor of the distinguished guest. From the time the Prince arrived off the harbor at early dawn until a late hour last night, Japanese, not only of Honolulu but of all parts of Oahu and from the other islands, gathered wherever he might appear during his passage through the city's streets and gave him rounds of "Banzais."

It was a great day for Honolulu, for only once before had a prince of the

Imperial House of Japan set foot upon Hawaiian soil. Prince Yorohito Komatsu, cousin of the Emperor, was a lieutenant on the Naniwa in 1893. That Prince Fushimi is in Honolulu today on the occasion of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, is a coincidence which adds interest to the celebration.

The reception accorded to General Prince Fushimi yesterday by the Territorial officials and the people, which is but a prelude to the welcome which will be extended him as he lands upon the Pacific Coast as the guest of the United States, was altogether fitting. All classes of citizens joined in the common effort to show the Prince the respect due his exalted station and the loyal subjects of the Mikado showed in their "Banzais," in their patient vigil for the Prince's appearance here and there about the city, and in their participation in the beautiful, novel and bizarre lantern procession last night, that their love and respect for the Imperial House was not left behind when they came across the sea.

The appearance of Prince Fushimi upon the streets, a distinguished European looking visitor in military garb, with polished manner, gave an excellent impression of the high caste Japanese.

The Prince's stay in Honolulu yesterday was a busy one, commencing with an exchange of courtesies while the Manchuria was yet outside the channel, followed by his great reception at the dock, his triumphant passage through the city, his greetings with Governor Carter, the luncheon at the Young Hotel, the automobile ride in the afternoon to the Aquarium, as well as through the Japanese quarters of the city, a dinner at the Japanese Consulate, the great lantern procession in the early evening and the brilliant reception in his honor last night at the Consulate, which was attended by the members of the consular corps, Federal and Territorial officials, and representative foreigners of Honolulu.

Today, the anniversary of the celebration of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan, Prince Fushimi will pay homage to the Emperor. Attired in the full dress uniform of a general of the Japanese army, he will go to the Japanese Consulate this morning and pay his respects to Consul Saito. The Government band will be in attendance.

The departure of Prince Fushimi for the steamship Manchuria will be the occasion of another outburst of patriotism on the part of the Japanese. Thousands of Japanese expect to be on the dock when the vessel pulls out en route for San Francisco.

THE ARRIVAL

Three long blasts of the Hawaiian Electric Company's whistle announced the arrival of the big mail steamship Manchuria off the harbor early yesterday morning. As on the day before, a general movement in the direction of the harbor began, principally of Japanese. Secretary of the Territory A. L. C. Atkinson, accompanied by Major Wall, N. G. H., as his aide and by Captain Samuel Johnson and Lieut. T. P. Cummins of the First Regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, who had been assigned by the Governor as military aides to Prince Fushimi, boarded the

JAPANESE SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES AT PORT ARTHUR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

CHEFOO, Nov. 4--The Japanese losses in the last assault upon Port Arthur were heavier than before. The bombardment shook the streets of Dalny, over thirty miles away, like an earthquake.

GEN. STOESSEL SAID TO HAVE BEEN WOUNDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 4--It is reported that Gen. Stoessel has been wounded in the leg.

BALTIC FLEET AT TANGIER

TANGIER, Nov. 4--Admiral Rojestvensky has arrived with the battleship squadron.

SITUATION IN THE NORTH

BERLIN, Nov. 4--The Tageblatt's correspondent with Karpatkin's army telegraphs that the Russian position on the Shakh river is daily becoming stronger. Experts believe that there will be no decisive engagement before spring.

TOKIO, Nov. 2--A general attack on Port Arthur began on October 26 and still continues.

NEGOTIATIONS PEACEABLE

LONDON, Nov. 2--The Russian negotiations are progressing favorably but the departure of Rojestvensky from Vigo is not liked by a portion of the press.

SKIRMISHING IN MANCHURIA

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 2--There are no developments in Manchuria beyond the usual skirmishes. The departure of Rojestvensky from Vigo has relieved the tension.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3--Much anxiety is felt as to the military situation.

SUPPLIES FOR VLADIVOSTOK

VLADIVOSTOK, Nov. 3--A number of vessels have arrived with supplies. Winter has begun.

JAPANESE PROTESTS IGNORED

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3--Japan's protest against the use of Chinese clothing by Russian troops has been ignored.

REISITELINI'S CREW DEPART

CHEFOO, Nov. 3--The crew of the Reiselini, the captured Russian torpedo boat, have gone to Shanghai.

RUSSIA FOUND RESPONSIBLE

HULL, Eng., Nov. 3--The coroner's inquest over the dead fishermen finds that they were killed by the Russians without warning or provocation.

JAPAN'S GREAT BATTLESHIP YASHIMA SUNK LAST JUNE

PARIS, Nov. 4--It is officially confirmed that the Japanese battleship Yashima was sunk off the port of Dalny in June. She struck a mine. Japan has hitherto concealed the news.

The Yashima was built in England, her keel being laid in 1896. She was an improvement on the Royal Sovereign class of battleships and had a rating of 12,500 tons and a complement of 600 men. Her length over all was 412 feet. She had an 18-inch belt of Harveyized steel armor and was armed with four 12-inch guns, ten 6-inch, sixteen 3-inch, four two and one-half pounders and five torpedo tubes, four submerged. She had two screws and a speed of about 16 knots. The Fuji, a sister vessel, is the flagship of Admiral Togo. Japan now has four battleships left not counting the third-rate Chen Yuen.

FORGOT A PRISONER

In Jail Ten Months Then Remembered and Tried.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Yesterday was a quiet day around the court house. There were no jury trials on and most of the business was finished early in the day. In Judge Gear's court the case of the Territory vs. Lau Kwong Kee, a Chinese charged with embezzlement, was called. The defendant has been locked up in Oahu Prison for ten months already, having been forgotten somehow. Judge Gear said that he thought that the prisoner had been sufficiently punished already so he let him off with a fine of \$25. The judge inquired of Deputy Attorney General Prosser how a prisoner could be kept in the penitentiary so long without being indicted but that official could offer no explanation. He said that it was the first time such a thing had occurred and that it would not occur again.

DE SILVA GETS VERDICT.

In Judge De Bolt's court the case of Manuel de Silva vs. Lum Hee Chang, a suit to recover principal and interest of a promissory note for \$200 took up the morning session. Lyle A. Dickey appeared for plaintiff and A. S. Humphreys for defendant. By stipulation of counsel a jury trial was waived and the jury was excused until Thursday, November 10th, at 10 a. m. After hearing the evidence Judge De Bolt awarded the plaintiff the full amount sued for.

BROWN'S NEW JOB.

At the opening of the United States court yesterday morning R. W. Breckons moved that Arthur M. Brown, former High Sheriff, be admitted to practice in the court and it was so ordered. The resignation of W. T. Rawlins as referee in bankruptcy, which has been necessitated by his appointment as deputy sheriff, was accepted and Mr. Brown was appointed to fill the vacancy. The first case called was that of the United States vs. Cyrus T. Green, charged with smuggling and on motion of the District Attorney the case was continued until the next term of the court.

When the case of the United States vs. Levi P. Kahoe was called C. W. Ashford, attorney for defendant, challenged the special venire which was issued October 17th, and as the District Attorney made no objection then, jurors were excused for the term and a new venire for eighteen trial jurors issued. Kahoe is charged with embezzling postoffice funds. When the court opened at 2 p. m. Mr. Ashford announced that his client was ready to change his plea from "not guilty" to "guilty" on the first count. The plea was accepted and the charge under the second count was dismissed. Sentence was continued until Friday. Judge Dole then excused the jury until November 15th when the case of the United States vs. Manuel Lucero will be called.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson has entered an order in the divorce case of Louisa Watson vs. David Watson by which the defendant must pay to the plaintiff the

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It cannot deceive or disappoint you, is effective from the first dose and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It represents the dawn of progress. Sold by all chemists everywhere.

sum of \$17 immediately and temporary alimony in the sum of \$20 per month until further notice.

Judgment in the sum of \$275 besides \$16.87% attorney's fees and \$40.25 costs has been entered against defendant in the case of R. C. A. Peterson vs. Mrs. E. L. Church.

In the case of Peterson vs. Church, defendant has filed a motion for a new trial giving as reasons errors of the court in the admission and refusal of evidence, sustaining and denying of objections, giving inconsistent, confusing and contradictory instructions to the jury and in general the decision of the case contrary to the law and evidence and the weight of evidence in this case.

WENT THROUGH TRYING ORDEAL

The heroic records of ancient Greece contain no tale of bravery or endurance more worthy of remembrance than the act of a modern Grecian maiden—Mlle. Hadjilazaro.

On Saturday M. Hadjilazaro, a member of the Genevian section of the Alpine Club, set out with his two sisters from Zinal for the mountains. Relying upon his expertness as a climber and great knowledge of that part of the range he did not take a guide.

For five or six hours all went well with the intrepid three. Roped together, they successfully scaled the Grand Cornier. The last difficult piece of climbing did not deter them. They felt sure of themselves. The girls were innocent of thought of danger, so completely did they rely upon their brother, who was first on the rope.

They looked forward to the descent of the Glacier de Moiry. It is not regarded as difficult, but all glaciers have one spice of danger—a concealed crevasse. At the height of 13,000 feet, or less, they had some hours of mountaineering before them before they were down again at Zinal.

M. Hadjilazaro, anxious for his sisters' safety and feeling the heavy responsibility upon him, took extra care, but he lacked that instinct that guides him. He could not be quite sure.

Suddenly he called a halt and bade the girls look out. He feared a concealed crevasse. He bent forward to test the foothold. Scarcely was he on his hands and knees before the treacherous snow gave way beneath him. His sister next on the rope had but a few seconds to think and act. Her nerve never left her. Swinging, partly pulled by his fall, over the crevasse, she braced herself with one leg on each side and bore her brother's weight upon her hips.

What could be done? M. Hadjilazaro called that he could not climb up. He did not even try, lest his sister's strength should give out as he tugged at her in the effort.

Rapidly the sisters made up their minds. The one at the end of the rope untied herself and went off to Zinal alone for help.

Would she get there safely? The brother in danger, the sister supporting him upon her hips as she stood astride the crevasse in an attitude only a woman could have kept for long, did not know.

As the minutes one by one made way for the other and lengthened into hours the noble girl felt as if the strain would send her mad. The rope cut into her hips and the pain was excruciating.

Her brother tried to ease her by cutting steps in the side of the crevasse and holding on to them, but he dare not attempt to climb. A slip would mean death for both in the depths. As he looked and called encouraging words to her the icy water fell drop by drop upon his forehead, in imitation of the greatest torture known to the Spanish Inquisition. To add to the horror darkness came down on the mountain.

For twelve awful hours they held out. Then, when they felt that human nature could withstand the awful strain no longer, a welcome cry rang out. Lights shone over the glacier. Their sister had brought help.

So as not to alarm the rest of the family she had descended by the Col de l'Allee and arrived at the village in two hours and a half, at 8:30 in the evening.

Practically she sought guides. But things are slow in Zinal. It was hours before she could collect the five men she needed, with lanterns and Alpine life-saving apparatus.

Not till 7 in the morning—and she started for rescue at 6 the night before—did the rescue party reach the courageous girl and release her from her trying ordeal.—London Mirror.

POLICE COURT HAPPENINGS

The gamblers remaining over from Monday were disposed of yesterday to the tune of \$5 per. Charles Chillingworth made his debut as a practitioner and succeeded in getting his two men off. Barfooted Bill, another of his clients, has his case coming up today. Three drunks were let off with the customary fine. Louis Martin's case also comes up today. The rest of the prisoners had their cases postponed until later in the week.

Two native boys, George Fredenberg and Peter Amaleka, were arrested for larceny. It seems that they stole a pair of trousers from a clothes line where a Japanese woman, connected with a suit pressing concern, had just hung them to dry. The only other arrest of the evening was for drunkenness.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY IN OLD VIRGINIA.

The Hutchinson Drug Company, which is located at Perry, Oklahoma, U. S. A., in speaking of the sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "We take pleasure in recommending it to our customers because we believe it honestly made and a meritorious preparation. We sold it in Old Virginia and several other states, covering a period of over twenty years, and have always found it to give perfect satisfaction." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold by all Dealers and Druggists. J. C. Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for

HONOLULU TURNS OUT

(Continued from page 1.)

U. S. quarantine launch where Dr. L. E. Cofer, head of the Marine Hospital Service, already awaited them. The launch was followed by the Customs and Immigration launch Waterwitch in which were carried the various officials of the departments. The boarding physicians, customs and immigration men boarded the Manchuria, while others waited patiently in the launches until pratique was granted.

Soon the tug Fearless, gaily decorated with Japanese flags and bunting, came out. Aboard was the Japanese reception committee and the Hawaiian Government band led by Mr. Naone. The Japanese National Anthem was played, the tug rounding the Manchuria during its rendition. Bombs were shot in the air which on exploding gave out Japanese flags that floated in the air. The music and fireworks caused great applause from masses of Japanese on the forward deck. The Prince was not seen at this time.

When the officials finally boarded the vessel His Imperial Highness was found on the hurricane deck, attired in a dark suit of civilian clothes, and wearing a steamer cap. He paced briskly up and down the deck, his hands behind his back, in a Napoleonic attitude. He was taking his constitutional.

ASKED FOR WAR NEWS.

When Secretary Atkinson was first introduced to Prince Fushimi, the latter inquired for news of the war situation. He expressed great interest in the Anglo-Russian imbroglio and asked for a complete resume of all that had happened since he left Japan. Mr. Atkinson supplied him with a complete summary.

WELCOMED TO HAWAII.

Consul-General Saito was introduced to the Prince by His Excellency A. Sato, the Prince's chamberlain. It was then arranged that the greetings between Mr. Atkinson and the Prince should take place in the saloon. The Prince stood in a corner, attended by his chamberlain. Consul-General Saito and Mr. Atkinson were ushered into the Prince's presence by Major S. Mihara, aide-de-camp to General Fushimi. Mr. Atkinson was introduced to the Prince by Mr. Saito, and both shook hands. Mr. Atkinson welcomed His Imperial Highness to Hawaiian soil, and hoped that he would enjoy the hospitality of the city, which was waiting to extend a warm greeting to him. On behalf of the people of the whole Territory, Mr. Atkinson bade the Prince Aloha.

His Imperial Highness responded in a kindly manner, saying he was glad to be able to step on Hawaiian soil, especially in view of the fact that so many Japanese subjects resided here. A short, informal conversation took place and the Prince retired to partake of breakfast.

BECAME A GENERAL.

Following breakfast the Prince changed his clothes and appeared on deck later attired in the uniform of a Japanese general, the uniform consisting of a dark green blouse and trousers. Dark braid embroidered the blouse and upon the breast were many decorations, principal among them being the order of the Rising Sun. The trousers had two broad stripes of red on either leg. His cap was the familiar gold-braided head-gear seen in all pictures of the war. He wore his sword and carried his white gloves in his hand. His aide, Major Mihara, was also in full uniform.

SAMPAN CONVOY.

An interesting feature of the Manchuria's arrival in the harbor was a convoy of Japanese sampans, gaily decorated with flags. They formed a string of a dozen boats long, each propelled by a dozen oarsmen. They kept up with the Manchuria until the Oceanic dock was reached, continually yelling Banzai!

As the steamer came in the Prince viewed with unchanged countenance the fluttering of Japanese flags in all parts of the city, the wharves loaded with humanity. The air was full of whistling welcomes from steamers in the harbor.

FIRE A SALUTE.

While the Manchuria was entering the harbor a squad of Company B, N. G. H., under Lieut. Wise, fired a salute of several guns in honor of the Prince. One gun was commanded by Sergeant Myrton and the other by Sergeant Turner. The guns were located on the Kaakako breakwater.

CROWD ON HACKFELD WHARF.

When the great ship neared the Hackfeld wharf the Prince looked out upon a sea of upturned faces. Every inch of space seemed occupied by humanity. The United States and Territorial troops, organizations of Japanese veterans and school-boys, foreigners, officials of many countries and thousands of people of all races were massed along the entire stretch of the wharf and around until King street was reached. It was a pleasant day overhead and not a cloud came to mar the general appearance of festivity, but it was a merry jostle. The Japanese especially were wriggling about, eager for a first glimpse of their Prince.

At last the vessel came to the wharf, which was partially cleared, and the Artillery troops from Camp McKinley under Captain Nichols and Lieut. Hamilton, and the National Guard under Lieut. Col. Zeigler were drawn up in line. In the meantime the Fearless had discharged the band and the Japanese committee on the wharf. The latter consisted of Dr. Uchida, M. Kishi, manager of the Tokohama Specie Bank; O. Shoda, manager of the Kei Hin Bank; T. C. Shiozawa, proprietor of the Hawaii Shingo; T. Ishikawa, manager of the Yamamoto Shimbun; A. K. Ozawa, agent of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association; Rev. Mr. Mo-

tokawa of the Methodist church, Rev. Mr. Okumura of the Congregational church and Rev. Mr. Imamura of the Buddhist Temple.

When the gangway was raised preparations were complete for the Prince's reception on the dock. Governor Carter's open carriage drawn by a fine, prancing span was driven to the end of the gangway. When the Prince appeared at the head of the plank he was greeted by applause. His martial appearance, handsome uniform and his generally dignified bearing as of a man used to homage, and strongly marked face, looking much like that of a European of the Caucasus, created intense interest in the great crowd.

The Federal and Territorial troops stood facing the gangway and presented arms as His Imperial Highness descended, accompanied by Secretary Atkinson. They entered the Governor's carriage and were driven past the troops. The carriage passed between two interesting organizations. On one side were veterans of the Chinese-Japanese war of 1895, all wearing white caps, their breasts adorned with medals. They stood at attention, only the officers holding their hands at salute. On the opposite side were cadet students of the Buddhist School, carrying American and Japanese banners. In carriages following came His Excellency S. Sato, the chamberlain; Major Mihara, aide-de-camp; Count S. Terashima, Dr. Rokkaku and Mr. N. Watanabe, each in a carriage with a member of the committee.

THE PROCESSION.

The crowd was so dense on the wharf that it was with difficulty that the parade was formed and marched through the surging masses. Finally the Hawaiian band struck up a march and the procession started, passing up to King street, thence to Bishop street, up Bishop to the entrance to the Young Hotel. A platoon of mounted police, headed by Senior Captain Parker, headed the line. Then came a platoon of foot police under Captain Kanoe, then Col. Zeigler and staff, followed by the Hawaiian Government band with Drum Major Wm. Ellis at the head.

Following were the U. S. Artillery troops under Captains Nicholls and Hamilton and after them the Hawaiian National Guard.

The Governor's carriage came next, then the committee's carriages and Consul-General Saito and Major Wall. The rear was taken up with the Japanese veterans and the Buddhist cadets. Capt. Johnson and Lieut. Cummins were mounted and rode alongside the Prince's carriage.

CROWDED THOROUGHFARES.

The street along the line of march was massed with humanity. Every Japanese store was conspicuous in the background by its crossed poles and fluttering flags. The attraction was more for the Prince, and as the crowd caught sight of the familiar figure in uniform, so like his pictures, everybody started forward to be at the Young Hotel when he alighted. The police were inadequate to handle the crowd properly. The jam before the Young building was unprecedented.

A NAVAL OFFERING.

The entire curb was lined with Japanese school children, each one carrying a flag. They gazed with stolid faces upon the countenance of the exalted personage before them, but said not a word. The Prince was greeted, as he alighted at the hotel, by Dr. Kobayashi, Dr. I. Katsuki, K. Kobayashi, Mr. Nagasawa and Mr. Sugita.

At this juncture an old Hawaiian woman pressed forward and reaching Prince Fushimi's side thrust a coin toward him. The astonished Prince looked for an instant and then took the coin, hardly knowing the woman's intention, but as she smiled and showed homage, the Prince smiled and thrust the coin into his pocket. It was a Hawaiian fifty cent piece given to an all as hoo-kup.

CHILDREN SANG TO HIM.

Shortly after the arrival of the Prince at the Young Hotel, the school children were formed in line for marching. The band struck up the National Anthem, and the children sang the words. Shortly the Prince, bareheaded, appeared at the window and came outside. During the singing he remained an impassive listener, but at the conclusion when the veterans shouted "Banzai! Banzai!" he nodded gravely and retired.

PRINCE RECEIVES.

The Prince was conducted to the reception parlor where he received members of all the committees and a number of ladies. It was then decided that the Prince would receive Governor Carter. The Governor appeared about fifteen minutes later and paid his compliments.

The meeting between the two was cordial. The Governor expressing his hope that on landing on soil so well known to Japanese he would feel at home. The Prince responded by saying that the welcome accorded him was a genuine surprise to him, and he was thankful for the attentions shown him by the Territory.

On the departure of the Governor the Prince retired to his suite for much needed rest.

RETURNED GOVERNOR'S CALL.

At 11:15 the Prince, attired in a frock coat, light colored trousers, silk hat and tan colored gloves, attended by Major Mihara, entered the Governor's carriage, and accompanied by the military aides, Secretary Atkinson and committee, returned Governor Carter's call at his residence on Judd street. Mrs. Carter and Miss Coleman with the Governor, received the distinguished visitor, in the drawing room. A gen-

eral conversation ensued of matters pertaining to the voyage on the Manchuria, the health of Prince Fushimi and the impressions he had already formed of Honolulu. The company repaired to the dining room, where, all standing, the Prince and the Emperor of Japan were toasted with champagne. The Prince was interested in several beautiful Hawaiian kahilis and the Governor explained their functions on state and funeral occasions. Upon his departure he was struck with the word "Aloha" and smiled when its meaning was interpreted.

The party then returned to the Young Hotel and the Prince prepared for luncheon.

INQUIRED ABOUT HAWAII.

Previous to the luncheon at the Young Hotel yesterday, Prince Fushimi asked for information concerning Hawaii. After some consultation it was decided that Mr. C. Shiozawa, proprietor of the Hawaii Shingo, was well fitted to reply. Mr. Shiozawa was admitted to the presence of His Highness and had an informal talk with him on Hawaiian matters for some time in private. The Prince was unaware that the Japanese laborers in Hawaii were no longer engaged under the contract labor law.

During this time Mr. Shiozawa presented the Prince with his especially prepared number of the Hawaii Shingo souvenir edition concerning Prince Fushimi. This was adorned with glittering stating it was presented by Mr. Shiozawa on behalf of the Japanese people of Hawaii. The Prince expressed his thanks for the gift.

LUNCHEON AT THE YOUNG.

Luncheon was served in the Waikiki dining room. The oval table was beautifully decorated with red carnations and malle, strings of the latter gridironing the table and converging at the two end plates. The center of the table was sprayed with maiden hair ferns and carnations. The centerpiece was a huge cut glass bowl of red and white carnations among which Japanese and American flags were inserted. Small flags also adorned the chandeliers. A red carnation lei was at each guest's plate. At the luncheon were H. I. H. Prince Fushimi, Gov. Carter, Secretary Atkinson, Almaro Sato, Grand Master of the Household of the Prince; Count Terashima, Major Mihara, Dr. Rokkaku, Mr. N. Watanabe, Consul-General Saito, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Cummins, Major Wall, Capt. Saunders, and the members of the Japanese committees.

IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

At 2 o'clock the Prince, attended by Secretary Atkinson and Major Mihara, entered the big White steam motor car of Alexander Young. Capt. Jargstroff, who is a subject of the Czar, was the chauffeur. Carriages containing other members of the party came behind. The ride was taken through all parts of the city where the Japanese reside and conduct their business. The streets were gaily decorated and the subjects of the Emperor were out in force. The automobile finally left the party in carriages and sped to Waikiki to the Aquarium, where the Prince enjoyed the view of the painted fish.

The party returned to the Hotel, the Prince resting until evening, when he was driven to the Consul-General's official residence on Nuuanu street, where he was entertained at dinner.

LANTERN PROCESSION.

A glittering something wound its way through Honolulu streets last night, a something serpent-like whose luminous scales flashed out the colors of the rainbow and whose sinuous coils were in never ceasing motion, a something that suddenly appeared out of the night, passed in a bewildering riot of color and light and was swallowed up in the darkness again before one had comprehended its significance and its beauty. It was that sight of sights, that wonder of wonders—a Japanese parade. And it was a parade such as Honolulu never saw before and it is doubtful whether it has been rivaled in any city outside of the Land of the Rising Sun. The Japanese have been characterized as an imitative people but last night's parade was an example of Japanese originality. An American parade is a stiff affair at most with its mounted escort at the head and the rear guard at the end, with its machine-like regularity and monotonous uniformity. Not so with the Japanese parade. It has no well defined head or rear, no stiff, regular ranks, no forest of bayonets, each held at a uniform angle with the rest. Each individual seems to be marching in his own way yet the whole body moves on as if impelled by some unseen, yet irresistible force. A forest of lanterns of a thousand different patterns, of banners with a hundred devices, moves along, each pole of a different height and held at a different angle, yet the whole blends into a pageant of unsurpassed beauty—a symphony of color and light, its very unconventionality being its chief charm.

For hours before the time set for the parade to move Japanese were assembling at Aala Park and at a few minutes after seven the order to march was given. The procession was led by the Portuguese band which was followed by the Japanese Veterans' Association and the Young Men's Buddhist Association, all in uniform and carrying torches. Then followed the lantern parade proper. For three blocks the glittering line stretched out, each man carrying a lantern on a pole and a Japanese flag. There were poles that lifted clusters of paper lanterns twenty feet in the air while others were less than two feet long. There were Japanese flags and long streamers with mottoes in Japanese welcoming the Prince to Hawaii and there were great transparencies with similar inscriptions.

One tall pole was rigged with yards of lanterns, another staff had a cluster of lights at the top and bore a heavy banner inscribed in letters of gold and still a third bore aloft a single lantern as big as a barrel. By far the majority of the marchers, however, carried a single white lantern with a red sun on each side and a second short staff bearing the Sunrise flag. The lanterns were of various patterns and a favorite design showed the Japanese and American and the Japanese

TAKE BACK YOUR GOLD

Hawaii Won't Board Lepers for the States.

It seems that Massachusetts has two lepers on her hands which is two more than she can handle and the great old Bay State wants to work them off on her poor little sister in the Pacific Ocean. But Governor Carter and the Board of Health have said, "Not on your tummy" to the big Eastern State although they didn't word it just that way. The Massachusetts officials signify the desire to do the proper thing in the pecuniary line but hard up as the Territory is the Government is willing to pawn the crown before they add to the population of Molokai from the leprous contingent of other States. The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

Honolulu, Hawaii, Oct. 31, 1904. Hon. Geo. R. Carter, Governor, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir:—I enclose a letter from John H. Nichols of the State Hospital, Tewksbury, Mass., in re two letters. The matter relates to a question that has been agitated on the Islands, hence I refer it to you.

I think it will be the unanimous sentiment of the Board to decline the proposal.

Kindly return the letter. Very respectfully, L. E. PINKHAM, President, Board of Health.

Pinkham's inclosure is as given below:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Hospital, Tewksbury, Dr. John Nichols, Superintendent. To the President of the Board of Health, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Dear Sir:—As it has been proposed to send two cases of leprosy to the hospital, of which I am superintendent, I write to ask if it would be possible to arrange for their transfer to the colony at Molokai, provided that sufficient compensation for their care and treatment should be made yearly. If so, would you kindly inform me how and to whom an official request should be made. If there is any special advice which you could give me in regard to these matters, I should be most grateful. Yours very respectfully, JOHN H. NICHOLS, Superintendent.

Following is Governor Carter's reply to the letter from the Board of Health:

Nov. 1, 1904. L. E. Pinkham, Esq., President, Board of Health, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir:—May I acknowledge yours of October 31st, enclosing letter from Dr. John H. Nichols, Superintendent, State Hospital, Tewksbury, Mass., requesting to be allowed to send two lepers here.

Most emphatically do I support the unanimous sentiment of the Board of Health to decline the same. Our community has from the start borne its own burden in respect to this curse of leprosy and I should think the State of Massachusetts would do the same. Although compensation may be offered, that is not the only consideration in matters of this kind.

Very sincerely yours, GEORGE R. CARTER, Governor.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

II, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are indorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement: Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Holister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Holister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

Hallowe'en fakers (?) greased some two hundred feet of the Lunallilo street car-line Monday night with the result that business on that division was tied up for some time. There might have been more serious consequences had the car been going down the steep hill instead of up.

THE IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY BALL

A Scene of Beauty At the Moana Hotel.

Under the blaze of myriad electric lights, beneath the silken folds of the Sunburst Flag of old Japan, with the soft strains of dreamy music stealing from somewhere amid the waving fronds of cocoa palms, a brilliant throng of men and women celebrated the fifty-second birthday of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan last night. The scene in the great ball room of the Moana Hotel was brilliant in the extreme and the ball was one of the most notable social affairs ever given in Honolulu. The striking gowns of fair women, the gold lace and braid of the officers' uniforms and the evening dress of the men, combined to make a never-to-be-forgotten scene.

The ball was given by the Japanese Consul and Mrs. Saito in honor of the birthday of their Emperor, and as a compliment to the white people who contributed so liberally to the Japanese Red Cross fund. Over four hundred invitations had been sent out and, from all appearances nearly all of them were accepted. Most of the Federal and Territorial officials were present and nearly all the leading people of Honolulu society graced the occasion with their presence. Dancing was had until a late hour and when the call for the last special car came at 1:30 a. m. there were many that were loth to leave.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorations though simple were very tasteful and effective. They were designed by Wyman who did all the catering. The entire lower floor of the hotel was decorated in the Japanese colors, red and white. In every corner there were sunbursts with long red and white streamers and Japanese flags were in profusion. Along the banais were strings of Japanese lanterns and the court was a glitter of colored electric globes. In the lobby a row of red and white electric lights ran around the frieze.

The climax of the decorations was not



CONSUL MIKI SAITO.

reached, however, until one arrived at the big dining room which was used as the ball room. Over every window was a Japanese flag and curtains of red and white. At the mauka end the arch under which the receiving party stood was covered with palm branches and simply draped with the Stars and Stripes and the Sunburst Flag. The central piece of the decorations was an immense Japanese standard with crimson disc and radiating rays that was suspended from the ceiling. It was twenty-eight by forty feet in size and by far the largest Japanese flag in Hawaii.

CONSUL RECEIVES.

The ball was to begin at nine o'clock and from seven-thirty until that hour the Territorial band, under the leadership of Mr. Naome, discoursed catchy music from the stand under the hau tree on the beach side of the court. A few minutes after nine o'clock the band struck up the Japanese National anthem and the receiving committee took their places under the American and Japanese flags at the mauka end of the ball room. The committee consisted of the following: Consul Saito, the Vice Consul, Madame Saito, Mrs. M. M. Scott, Mrs. Mori, Miss Marion Scott, Miss Ella Stansbury and others. The guests were presented by Secretary Atkinson.

After all the guests had been received, the Consul proposed three cheers for the Emperor which were given with the customary banzai. This was followed by three for the President of the United States and three more for the Governor of Hawaii.

ing the Mills quintette, which was located in the balcony over the receiving committee, struck up a dance and the dancers were announced. The first set was composed of Consul Saito and Mrs. Carter, Governor Carter and Madame Saito, Judge Dole and the Princess Kawananakoa, Prince Kawanakoa and Mrs. Dole. Another set was led by the Vice Consul and Secretary Atkinson.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The scene was a brilliant one. The gowns worn by the ladies were most beautiful and made a perfect kaleidoscope of colors. The Consul and Vice Consul were in full uniform embroidered with leaves in gold and with heavy gold braid trimmings. Both wore swords. Most of the army and navy officers present wore full dress uniforms. At the close of the lancers a photographer, who was stationed in the balcony, attempted to take a flash light photograph of the dancers. When the match was applied to the flash powder it refused to burn properly, but when the photographer attempted to put out the embers it suddenly shot up in a mass of flame. The standard on which it was supported fell to the floor scattering the burning powder over the gallery which appeared to flash into a mass of fire. Quick action by the man who was manipulating the camera prevented what might have been a serious catastrophe and the blazing standard was carried outside.

Dancing was continued until a late hour. Refreshments were served in the breakfast room on the Waikiki side of the hotel and punch was dispensed in the hallway leading to the breakfast room. A force of chefs was at work behind a long counter and the immense throng was served quickly and without a hitch.

The beautiful gowns worn by the ladies were too numerous to describe. A picturesque touch was lent to the affair by the kimonos of the Japanese women. These were very beautiful and costly. The designs were most unique, some being decorated with flowers and others with landscape scenes. Mrs. Saito wore a beautiful creation of light blue silk. Mrs. Carter wore a pearl grey panne velvet gown with real lace bertha. She wore a necklace of pearls. The Princess Kawananakoa wore a gown of pearl grey crepe de chine heavily embroidered and having a lace bertha. Mrs. M. M. Scott wore a beautiful light blue silk.

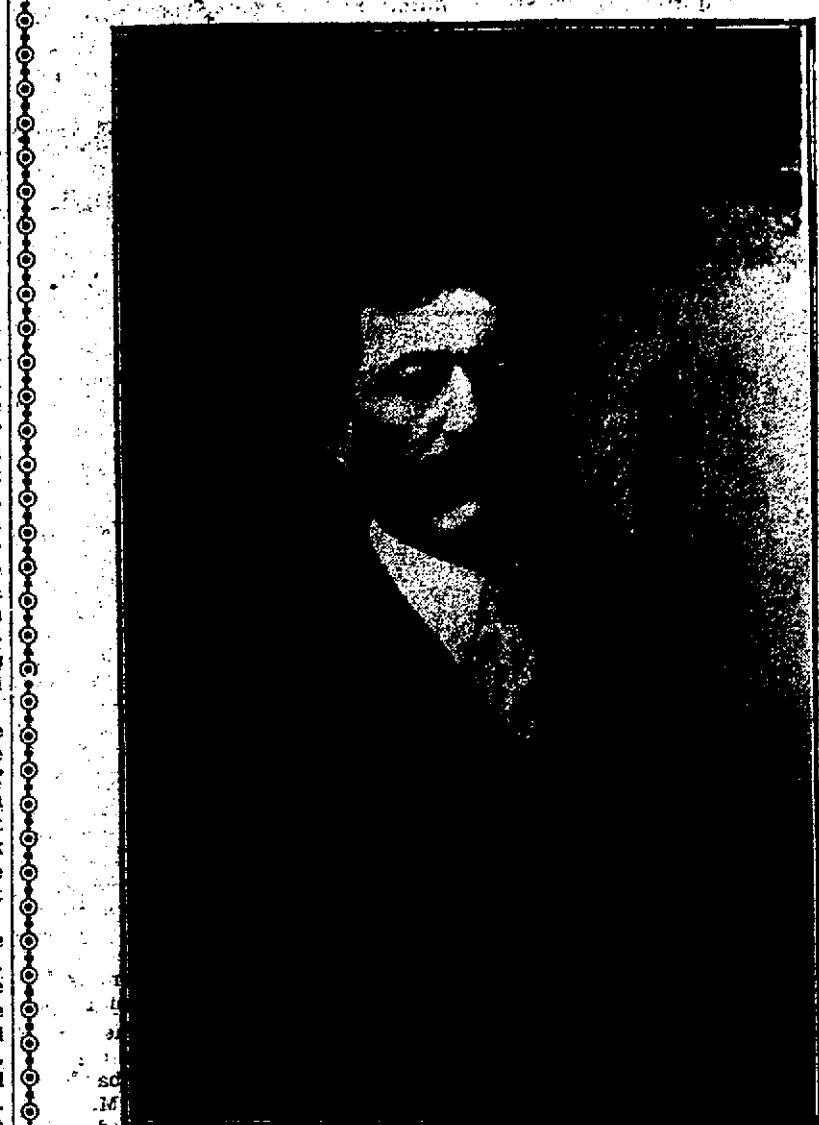
Those present included, besides a large number of the prominent Japanese residents of this city, the following:

Governor and Mrs. Carter, Secretary Atkinson, Judge and Mrs. Dole, Prince and Princess Kawananakoa, Rear Admiral Terry, U. S. N., and Mrs. Terry, Paymaster Brown, U. S. N., Dr. Rossier, U. S. N., and Mrs. Rossier, Captain Humphrey, U. S. A., and Mrs. Humphrey, Col. McClellan, U. S. A., Lieut. Hamilton, U. S. A., Judge and Mrs. Hatch, Prof. and Mrs. M. M. Scott, The German Consul and Mrs. Isenberg, French Consul Vizevona, Portuguese Consul Canavarro, The British Consul and Mrs. Layard, Dr. Taylor, U. S. N., and Mrs. Taylor, J. O. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Ballantyne, Mrs. Hartnack, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. C. Deerp, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Josselyn, Lieut. Slattery, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Macfarlane, Col. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Miss Alice Campbell, Walter Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chillingworth, Mr. Glade, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Wilder, The Chinese Consul and Mrs. Chang Tsu Fan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis, Jr., Miss Williamson, Miss Alice Jones, Misses Angus, Miss Kaufmann, Dr. and Mrs. High, Mrs. James Dougherty, Miss Beckley, Mr. and Mrs. Carrera, Attorney General and Mrs. Andrews, Miss Andrews, Miss Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, Miss May Gunn, Dr. and Mrs. Humphris, Mr. L. E. Pinkham, Miss Kopke, Mr. Ross, Mr. Tracy, Mr. W. L. Castle, Mrs. Mason Terry, Miss Helen Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Rennie Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Julia Afong, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Kimball, Miss Helen Kimball, Mrs. Will Monsarrat, Mr. E. E. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Chamberlain, Mr. Prosser, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Klebahn, Mrs. Cunha, A. R. C. Cunha, Miss Griffiths, Prof. and Mrs. V. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Garvie, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Brown, Miss Kelley, Miss Mist, Mr. Robert Mist, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. Ralph Morris, Miss Anna Paris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gartley, Miss Marion Roth, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hayes, Mr. Ralph Hosmer, Mrs. W. M. Graham, Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, Mr. Richard Ivers, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Benson, Mr. Murray, Mr. F. E. Thompson, Mr. W. L. Adams, Mr. I. Dillingham, Mr. Walter Dillingham, Mr. M. D. Monsarrat, Prof. and Mrs. French, Miss Jennie Gifford, Mr. B. Griggs Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Will Love, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hare, Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ost, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. H. Johnson, Miss Maggie McIntyre, Mr. F. Armstrong, Miss Helen Noonan, Mr. Clarence Waterman, Judge and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Geo. F. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Pfenhauer, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rawlins, Mr. A. N. Campbell, Mr. R. W. Shingle, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Smithies, Mr. Geo. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dodge, Mrs. Waldburger, Miss Cordie Walker, Mr. W. C. Parke, Dr. Willie Mr. Nelson Lansing, Miss Alexander, Mr. R. C. A. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spivola, Miss Eleanor Terry, Mr. Sam Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson, and many others.

DO NOT BE INFLUENCED.

Never hesitate to say "No" to your dealer if he offers you a substitute for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has no equal on the market for the prompt cure of coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough and you make no mistake in buying this medicine. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

ISAAC H. SHERWOOD DIES AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS



THE LATE ISAAC H. SHERWOOD.

Isaac H. Sherwood's unexpected death caused a sensation of sorrow throughout the community yesterday. The event took place at his home in Kalihi about 3 o'clock that morning. Mr. Sherwood was taken ill on Tuesday night after returning from the turnout of his company of the National Guard of Hawaii to meet Prince Fushimi when the steamer Manchuria had been prematurely announced. At 2:30 Wednesday morning he had Dr. Wayson summoned, who administered relief and, on a second visit at 9 o'clock p. m., found the patient apparently strong and on his feet. Later in the night Sherwood had a relapse and sank rapidly to the end. Dr. Wayson advised an autopsy, which was held by Dr. McDonald. The vital organs of the dead man were found generally affected and the cause of death was declared to have been acute suppurative peritonitis, or inflammation of the bowels.

Mr. Sherwood leaves a wife and one son, David Sherwood, about 17 years of age and still in school. The deceased was born in North Kona, Hawaii, 43 years ago. While in his teens he came to Honolulu, where he served as clerk to Deputy Marshal David Dayton during the smallpox epidemic of 1881. Afterward he returned to the island of Hawaii, where for a time he held the office of deputy tax assessor. In 1888 he removed to Honolulu and entered the Auditor's office as clerk, retaining his position until his death. At the elections last year under the County Act, later declared a nullity, Mr. Sherwood was elected on the Republican ticket as County Auditor of Oahu. He was a second lieutenant in Co. C, N. G. H., and enjoyed the friendship of many people.

Last night the body lay in military state at the late home of the deceased. The funeral will take place from the house near Kalihi pumping station at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, services to be conducted by the Hawaiian pastor of the Kalihi church. There will be singing by pupils of the Kamehameha Boys and Girls' schools. Interment will be in Nuanu cemetery.

While the late Lieut. Sherwood will receive a military burial, Co. C and the Regimental band forming the escort, members of the Order of Kamehameha, the Young Hawaiians' Institute and the Fifth District Republican Committee will be represented among the pall-bearers. The Order of Kamehameha will turn out as a body, the funeral being under its auspices.

THE SUGAR WORLD.

(Beet Sugar Gazette.)

For the purpose of preventing conflicts between sugar beet growers and beet sugar manufacturers, the Belgian government has appointed a committee composed of two delegates of the General Association of Sugar Manufacturers, two delegates of the Association of Free Chemists, two chemists from state laboratories, and two agricultural experts of the government service. This committee has appointed thirty chemists, each of whom is assigned to a certain district and will superintend the weighing and analysis of the beets delivered by the growers to the factories.

The most exhaustive tables of results obtained with sugar cane varieties ever published are contributed to the *Archief voor de Java Suikerindustrie*, August 15, 1904, by J. D. Kobus. These tables represent a summary of the replies given by 56 Java sugar factories to questions asked by the writer. The data are widely divergent, even those relating to one and the same cane variety. The author attributes this partly to the fact that the seed cane varieties make greater demands on the soil than Cherbon cane, and partly to the fact that the qualities of the seed cane varieties are still insufficiently known.

The International Association for Sugar Statistics, at its recent meeting in Austria, adopted the following resolutions: (1) The chemical analysis of sugar beets for this association shall be limited to the sugar contents of the beets. (2) The chemical analysis of sugar beets for this association shall be made at the same time with the analysis of the sugar in the beet only during the last two weeks of the field campaign. (3) The chemists of the sugar associations of all countries are to be invited to meet in convention for the purpose of agreeing on uniform methods of analysis. (4) It is desirable that Belgium, Holland and Russia should join this association.

According to the Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, May, 1904, the total imports of sugar and molasses to those islands during the eleven months ending May, amounted to 6,252 gallons of syrup, valued at \$4430; against 6602 gallons, valued at \$3215 in 1903, and 7149 gallons in 1902; 1294 gallons of molasses valued at \$454 against 2671 gallons, valued at \$444 in 1903, and 905 gallons valued at \$342 in 1902; no raw sugar in 1904, against 14,713 pounds, valued at \$329 in 1903, and

13,467 pounds, valued at \$263; 6,233,463 pounds of refined sugar valued at \$183,042, against 4,869,500 pounds, valued at \$127,530 in 1903, and 3,303,759 pounds, valued at \$121,216 in 1902; candy and confectionery to the amount of 167,163 pounds, valued at \$25,675 against 246,472 pounds, valued at \$41,683 in 1903, and 205,632 pounds, valued at \$63,034 in 1902. The exports from the islands during the same period amounted to 84 gallons of molasses, valued at \$24; 142,745,644 pounds of raw sugar, valued at \$2,341,917, against 227,544,441 pounds, valued at \$3,604,711 in 1903, and 120,420,979 pounds, valued at \$2,292,596 in 1902; 410 pounds of refined sugar, valued at \$18, against 54,747 pounds, valued at \$2,380 in 1903, and 529,301 pounds, valued at \$9,143 in 1902.

The St. Petersburg Herald states in a recent issue that the minister of finance of Russia has decreed that the normal sugar production for the campaign of 1904-1905 shall amount to 63,000,000 puds. Of this quantity, 45,000,000 puds are to be used for the domestic market, not counting the 6,000,000 puds of iron reserve which must not be touched. The actual sugar production of this campaign is estimated at 78,000,000 puds, including 18,500,000 puds of last year's free reserves and 6,000,000 puds of iron stock. The production of each factory, after the first 80,000 puds, is therefore fixed at 77.9 per cent of its actual capacity. Of this amount, 55.7 per cent are assigned to the free sugar allotment, 18.3 per cent to the free reserve, and 15 per cent to the permanent reserve.

A writer in a recent issue of the Civil and Military Gazette of Calcutta states that there are signs of growing ascendancy of European beet sugar over East Indian cane sugar. It is feared that beet sugar may in time play the same role compared to cane sugar that synthetic indigo now plays in regard to natural indigo. While there are no tangible proofs of a very strong tendency in that direction, the writer sees it foreshadowed in the decline of the cane acreage in British East India. It is doubtful if there are any serious signs of such a tendency, and unless the writer of our East Indian contemporary adduces a few more convincing facts than those on which he bases his dire prophecy, the world will not be profoundly alarmed over the condition of the East Indian sugar industry. The Demerara Daily Chronicle of

September 7 reports that the experiments conducted on the sugar estates of British Guiana during the season, July 1 to December 31, 1903, and at the Botanic Gardens of Georgetown during the six months ending June 30, 1904, show that the largest acreage was devoted to the Bourbon (7,507 acres), white transparent (1,279 acres), D 109 (987 acres), B 147 (446 acres), and D 625 (123 acres). Seedling D 625 has shown its superiority by heading the list in the field of commercial sugar per acre since 1901. For the three campaigns, from 1901 to 1903, this seedling has produced an average yield of 2.71 tons of sugar per acre; next in order comes the Sealy seedling, with 2.13 tons per acre, and these are followed by D 95, D 145, and D 179, with 2.03, 2.07 and 2.05 tons per acre respectively.

HIGH SHERIFF HENRY MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Sheriff Henry has finally announced his appointments to fill the places in the Police Station left vacant by Dow and Mossman. As expected Harry Murray gets Dow's place in the High Sheriff's office. George Sea, after ten years' faithful and efficient service, is promoted to head man in the Deputy Sheriff's office, and Ned Crabbe takes Sea's place as assistant. The appointments are deservedly popular. Harry Murray has the respect and good will of every right-minded man in the islands who knows him. He ran for Recorder on the Republican county ticket last year and was elected. George Sea has had ten years' experience and all his acquaintances will admit that



HARRY E. MURRAY.

he deserves the promotion. Ned Crabbe is as yet untried. He has been working in the Tax Office for some time and should be able to fill the place acceptably.

Harry Murray, the chief appointee, has had considerable experience. He was a volunteer in the Philippines, 1898-99; visited the Omaha Exposition in 1899; was appointed in March, 1903, to a clerkship in the Public Works Department; was nominated for County Clerk in September of last year and elected by a large majority. He was a delegate to the Republican convention this year and has been prominent as an officer of precinct clubs.

HOW THE PEECE CLUB ENDORSED BROWN

The ten-member piece club known as the Good Government Club and presided over by Paddy Ryan had a little meeting the other day to name the candidates who were to receive their support in the coming election.

Paddy and four others constituted a quorum for the transaction of business and everything went swimmingly until the names of the Senators were reached. Then Harvey and Walter were unhesitatingly endorsed, but when the name of Cecil Brown was proposed three of the members objected to endorsing him on the ground that he employed Japanese and that he had proclaimed himself as a Republican and was making his canvass on that basis. The matter was put to a vote with a prospect of Brown getting left, three to two, but President Paddy, equal to the occasion, produced from the depths of his pockets the proxies of the five absent members, casting them solemnly for Brown, whose name appears with the others as a regularly endorsed candidate of the club.

President Pinkham of the Board of Health makes a special appeal for private aid to the public dispensary, which is hard pressed from an unusual number of school children sent there with sore eyes.

Mrs. Brigadier Stillwell of Los Angeles will have charge of the meeting of the Salvation Army at their hall on the corner of Nuanu and King streets tonight at eight o'clock. All are invited to attend.

THE PRINCE GOES AWAY

Another Big Concourse When the Manchuria Departed.

Prince Fushimi's departure in the steamer Manchuria for San Francisco yesterday was marked by a popular demonstration at the Hackfield wharf, only second in proportions to the great ovation that welcomed his arrival from Japan the previous day. While all nationalities were represented, most conspicuous were the Japanese and of these the school children.

After a night's rest at the Alexander Young hotel the Prince and his suite were up at 7 o'clock and had breakfast an hour later. Shortly after 9 o'clock they drove to the Japanese Consulate, to take leave of Consul General and Mrs. Miki Saito, and a reception was held there from 10 until nearly 11 o'clock. Then the Imperial party was escorted in carriages by the Consul General with his staff and the Japanese reception committee to the wharf. After boarding the steamer Prince Fushimi held a final reception, in the course of which his health and that of the Emperor were honored in bumpers of champagne.

Up to the moment the gangway was lowered, Prince Fushimi was waited on by the National Guard of Hawaii's escort of officers—Major Wall, Captain Johnson and Lieutenant Cummins. The consular officials were in full uniform. As the mighty steamship moved away from the wharf, Prince Fushimi and suite stood on the bridge. The children sang Japanese war songs for some minutes before the vessel moved out, the Prince bowing his acknowledgments to the youngsters.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson, the consular party and the committee, aboard the tug Fearless with the band, escorted the Manchuria out to sea.

Prince Fushimi may be expected to pass through Honolulu on his return home in the steamship Manchuria the early part of January. He had his photograph taken at the Consulate yesterday, surrounded by his suite, the Consulate people and the committee.

JAPANESE COMMITS DELIBERATE SUICIDE

Fugunaka, a Japanese employed at the Fertilizer works at Kalihi, hanged himself night before last in the old brewery grounds. He made a deliberate job of it. He made a cloth rope and fastened one end around his neck. Then he climbed up a tree by means of a ladder, fastened a towel around a branch and then the rope to the towel and finally made his jump into eternity. The body was found in the morning. In the afternoon Fugunaka's brother came to the police station and claimed the body. It will be buried this afternoon at Kalihi.

MAILE BASEBALL TEAM GOES TO HILO

The Maile ball tossers left Wednesday on the tug Iroquois for Hilo where they will meet a team picked from the stars of that place. From Hilo the team will go to Maui where they will play a return game with the Ali-Maui team.

BAREFOOT BILL'S CASE GOES UP

Barefoot Bill will have his case tried in the Circuit Court. The police have a very complete case of circumstantial evidence against him. Charlie Chillingworth conducted the preliminary defense in District Court and managed to have the evidence regarding the cap found in Lewers & Cooke's thrown out.

During the afternoon a couple of drunks were arrested, and one man, Wm. Anderson, for vagrancy. Sheriff Henry says that he has been agreeably surprised over the remarkable sobriety shown by the Japanese during the stay of the Prince and the Emperor's birthday. Only one Jap has been arrested for drunkenness during the last two days.

"Why don't you try to make yourself one of the intellectual celebrities of your time?" "What's the use?" answered the bright but indolent young man; "the firm whose patent food I have been eating would come along and want all the credit."—Washington Star.

Strength: "Some scientist has declared that there is as much strength in three eggs as there is in a pound of beefsteak." "Well," replied the actor, "I met an egg once that would have eliminated the other two eggs from that proposition."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Friday evening there will be a reception to the Rev. J. W. Wadman, the new Methodist pastor, at the parsonage. Friends of the congregation are cordially invited.

WOMAN'S BOARD

Meeting Devoted to a Study of the Chinese.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions was held yesterday afternoon in the back room of the Sunday School at Central Union Church. About fifty ladies were present.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Gulick and those present united in singing "Awake My Soul." Mrs. Gulick then read from the 55th chapter of Isaiah. Before offering the prayer, she delivered a little message from Miss Chamberlain, the President, who sent her love and asked to be prayed for. Miss Chamberlain has felt as though she would never rise from her bed but now is confident of recovering. Mrs. Gulick then led in prayer.

Mrs. Atherton, the Secretary, then read an elaborate report of the meeting for October when Miss Chamberlain was suddenly stricken with apoplexy shortly after opening the meeting.

Mrs. Judd then gave a message from Mrs. Henry Waterhouse who is now living in Pasadena, California. Mrs. Waterhouse writes that her daughter Elnora is in bad health and they will probably return soon if her condition does not improve. Mrs. Judd also mentioned letters she had received from Hattie Dickson and Mrs. Pratt. The latter expects to arrive here about Christmas time.

Mrs. Dillingham then read her report as Treasurer, showing a balance on hand of \$134.70. The collection that was taken amounted to \$23.15.

Mrs. Gulick spoke of the Mission boat which was now overdue from the South Seas. Rev. Mr. Rundle and wife are on board. They are temporarily returning from their labors in that region because of the ill health of Mrs. Rundle.

The letter of thanks from Mr. S. M. Damon was then read. This was in reply to one sent by the Ladies' Guild expressing sympathy over his bereavement.

The society has been taking up the general subject of the Chinese. The papers read at this meeting were all along the same general lines, dealing with their civilization and conservatism.

Miss Clark read a paper on "Chinese Civilization." She dwelt on the length of time that it had endured and yet had not progressed in thought or achievements for centuries. While other civilizations have come to their greatest glory and then decayed, the Chinese have remained the same.

Mrs. French wrote on the subject of the "Race Characteristics of the Chinese." She dwelt on the excessive industry, and patience of the race but the lack of honesty. That was one of the reasons of the non-development of the country. Interest was excessively high because of the risk involved.

Miss Margaret Hopper read a paper written by Mrs. Walker on "The Puzzling Problems." She spoke of their excessive numbers and the general poverty as the problems that arose to confront the Missionary. The Chinese consider themselves as practically the whole unit of the human race and look upon the foreign missionary as an intruder. Their whole attention is turned upon the achievements of the past and this makes it hard to inculcate new ideas.

Miss Green's paper was on "Chinese Conservatism From the Standpoint of a Chinese Scholar."

The educated Chinese as a whole are strongly opposed to the adoption of foreign innovations and ideas because they undermine all that the Chinese hold sacred, i. e., ancestor worship and the completeness of knowledge as comprised in the thirteen classics. The younger generation of scholars has awakened somewhat, and the comparatively recent edict allowing young men to study abroad will be beneficial in the future.

Mrs. Frank Damon then gave a short talk on Chinese work here. She spoke of the good that the plague fire had done in emancipating the Chinese women. Since then they had more intercourse with the outside world and did not consider all whites as devils. Mrs. Damon then explained a point that had come up in one of the previous papers. The Chinese study aloud to get the right pronunciation and not simply because their ancestors had done so.

Mrs. Gulick then called for reports on the work among the Portuguese and of the Lima Kokua but the ladies who have charge of those departments were not present.

Miss Clark then spoke of her trip. She had a very good time and comes back with her happiest memories of visits in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire and Iowa. She spoke of the meetings that she had attended at Clinton Springs where the International Union of Missionaries was held. She showed a photo of the seventy-five present at the reunion. She also attended the meeting of the American Board at Grinnell and the Congressional Council at Des Moines. The meeting then adjourned after singing "More Love to Thee."

FRANK ATHERTON ON KULA SMALL FARMING

Waikiki, Maui, Oct. 25, 1904.
Editor Advertiser: I wrote you a few weeks ago suggesting that in your campaign favoring the small farmer it might be wise to look into the condition

of things in Kula where small farming has been carried on for some years. I did not expect that you would publish that letter. It was written simply to call your attention to what has been attempted in that line for the past ten or fifteen years in that district and to suggest that some of the results and present conditions be examined.

Since you request further information on the subject I take this opportunity to point out a few things which I have observed during the last five months that I have spent in the district.

Commenting on the crops raised you state that you were not recommending the raising of temperate zone products but only tropical. Since the climate of Kula resembles in many ways that of a semi-temperate one, why should it not offer a good opportunity to raise those products which grow well in such places, find a ready sale here, and so save importing such products?

Corn, potatoes, and beans certainly grow well in Kula and are always in great demand. Corn is used very largely as cattle feed all over the Island and potatoes and beans find a ready sale. Such vegetables as peas and cauliflower, which are difficult to raise on the Islands, thrive well in Kula and are as fine as grown in many parts of the States. In the fruit line the peaches are excellent also the figs, pears, turkeys, and chickens thrive well so that one would naturally conclude that Kula would be an ideal place for the small farmer. Such it would be if the obstacles were not so great, and it is the various obstacles that have to be overcome, that it seems to me should be plainly shown up, and not only the most favorable conditions.

The difficulties in the way of success are many but I will simply enumerate a few of them in order that one may see both sides of this subject which you seem to be promoting in such glowing terms.

First. Distance from source of supplies, and market for products. The nearest good stores are from fifteen to twenty miles distant. The cost of hauling supplies ranges from five to ten dollars a ton. The cost of hauling lumber is fifteen dollars a thousand feet, just about half its original cost. This heavy expense is practically doubled for it costs about the same to get products to the nearest market. To ship to Honolulu, the cost of freight must be added, so that to send a ton of potatoes to Paia or Kahului costs \$5 and to Honolulu with the necessary extra handling, besides the freight the expense is about \$7.50. When the gross price received is only from \$15 to \$20 the margin of profit is small. Then take into account rent of land and labor to raise the crop, and the profit dwindles to a mere nothing.

Second. Pests. The past few years these have been many. To save the young corn from being totally destroyed by insects it is necessary to go through the fields and sprinkle a mixture of flour and Paris Green on every spear of corn. Usually this is done twice during the first month or two. Think of this labor besides the cost of the material. The potatoes and all vegetables have to be treated in this same manner. Various blights also attack these products which cause a further loss.

Third. Climatic conditions. If the summer is particularly dry which is the case every few years the growth is very much retarded and the crop is small and poor. On the other hand if a heavy rain sets in the soil is so soft and fine that the better soil is washed down into the beds of the streams, or washouts occur here and there through the fields, causing much damage and loss. It is impossible to do any irrigating as there are no streams at all except for a few hours after a heavy rain. All the water used has to be caught from the roofs of houses and stored in large cement cisterns, the original cost of which is another item in expense which has to be taken into consideration. It is practically impossible to use fertilizers on the fields on account of the expense of getting such materials there, and also because the heavy winter rains wash off so much of the top soil.

There used to be a good profit in pigs but the price of pork has steadily declined in the past few years so that now the margin of profit is very small. Various diseases have also become prevalent so that some people have given up raising pigs almost entirely. Chickens do well, also turkeys, and eggs are abundant, but the cost of getting them to market is so great in comparison to the net returns that the profit is small.

Taking into consideration, therefore, all these various difficulties small farming in Kula certainly has many and serious drawbacks. So much so that the Portuguese and Chinese who used to be largely interested there have been leaving steadily for the past few years. The Japanese have been taking their places to a large extent but do not seem to be doing any better. In conversation with the proprietor of a store in the district he stated that throughout Kula the people were very hard up and it was difficult to collect bills for supplies. Many are now turning their attention to the castor bean hoping that may prove profitable. It is merely an experiment as yet but I sincerely hope they may succeed. Certainly those living in the district deserve to succeed after contending with so many difficulties. But I do not see how any one can conscientiously recommend it as suitable for the small farmer. I have not been very carefully over all parts of Maui but unless conditions are much more favorable elsewhere I fail to see how this Island can be recommended as a good field for the small farmer.

At Haiku they have started in extensively with pineapples and are turning out a fine article from their canneries. I certainly hope it will prove a success but how much profit there will be in merely the raising of pineapples by the small farmer remains to be proved.

My object in writing on this subject is not to discuss the pros and cons of small farming in all its phases but to simply point out a few of the many difficulties that present themselves throughout the district in which I have been a resident for the past few months, a district which was one of the first to attract the small farmer and has been settled quite thickly for the past ten years and whose products are well known throughout the Islands and are in constant demand.

Very truly yours,
F. C. ATHERTON.

HAWAII AS A VANTAGE GROUND OF MISSIONS

Rev. Dr. Doremus Scudder's Eloquent Address Before the Congregational Home Missionary Society in Des Moines, Iowa.

The Des Moines Register says: One of the most interesting addresses before the Congregational Home Missionary society yesterday was that of Rev. Doremus Scudder, secretary of the Hawaiian Board, who came all the way from the far off islands to present its needs and opportunities for missionary work. His address was a most eloquent review of the missionary history of the islands and he paid a splendid tribute to the early missionary heroes who planted the first seeds of Christianity and nurtured them. He pointed out also that while at one time, in 1860, 32.5 per cent of the Hawaiian population was enrolled in Christian churches, in 1900 only 10 per cent was so enrolled; he showed further that in 1860 31 per cent of the entire population of the islands was in Christian churches while now only 4 per cent is so enrolled. He declares that in a large measure this alarming decrease was due to the fact that America laxed in its missionary work.

Mr. Scudder made a warm plea for a renewal of Congregational activity in the Hawaiians and a re-establishment of Congregational prestige. He advanced many reasons for working this field, not merely for its local good, but because through Hawaii is a gateway for reaching Asia. In this connection he paid an interesting tribute to the Chinese. He said:

CHINESE NOT SO BAD.

But our opportunity widens far beyond the boundaries of Christian fellowship and race assimilation within the territory. Hawaii simply can not live for itself alone. Its destiny is to affect the whole Pacific world of which it is the center. As that world halts at this God-made rest house will the influence of the islands be recreative or destructive? Is the touch to be that of Christ or of the beast? The multitudinous saloons and gambling dens of Honolulu are fighting a life and death battle to answer this query their way. We want your help, fathers and brothers in Christ, to answer it God's way. Our touch is wider than you think. It reaches far across the blue Pacific into thousands of hamlets in China and Japan. Remember the farming class of the latter empire is almost untouched by the gospel at home. We have the most progressive of the children of its farms and fields at our doors. We love these Asiatics as you do not because we know them. We have never treated the Chinese with the scorn and meanness, the stonings and murderous mobbings of the mainland. Hawaii gave them her daughters and opened to them her citizenship. They have them repaid the confidence a hundred-fold. America is making one of her biggest blunders—not excepting slavery and free franchise for blacks—in her open door to Europe's worn out millions side by side with

her closed door to the yellow man, the arbiter of the future. We in Hawaii who know him found in him some elements of adaptation to the coming world-civilization which we proud Anglo-Saxons lack. We have been evolved to survive in an atmosphere of war; he in one of peace. We need him more than he needs us. But to make him what he may be, to round out all his glorious possibilities, he must have Christ. Therefore, God sent him to Hawaii, where, though not always treated like a brother, he has fared better at the hands of the Anglo-Saxons than anywhere else on earth. He comes to us by the ten thousands. Part of him returns home; part stays. The part that goes carries back new wants and opens the way for American commerce. It is our business that he take Christ with him. That business has been well begun, for already Hawaii has given Japan one of her three leading Christian laymen. Already we are sending over young men with hearts aflame to carry the gospel to Japan, China, the Philippines, Pacific coast, anywhere. You have marveled at Japan's patriotism; fanaticism some call it. Those who talk that way don't know the Japanese. It is loyalty. Wait until that loyalty begins to burn for King Christ as it is blazing today for Emperor Mutsuhito, then the world will think it never knew the meaning of the word missionary.

OCCUPY, FORTIFY AND USE.

Now, then, we live in an age which believes in applying modern methods to Christian propaganda. A half century or more ago our naval leaders discerned the vital strategic relation borne by Hawaii to our mainland. Over that mid-ocean territory today the stars and stripes wave because the nation believes true what its fighting men said. But the importance of Hawaii to the kingdom of Christ is indefinitely greater than its value to the United States, incalculable though that may be. Think of 100,000 Chinese and Japanese torn from their connection with effective religious systems and placed in our very hands to do with as we please, not scattered as their fellow immigrants are in our mainland, where community Christian life with one another is impossible, but gathered in groups by themselves on lonely plantations. They turn so readily to the teachings of Jesus that with proper facilities the majority should go back home flying the banner of the cross. I know no possible justification for God's marvelous dealings with Hawaii except in connection with this world wide mission. In a few short years the Hawaiian people will be no more than a strain of blood in a great mixed nation. But Asia is limitless, and Hawaii is one key to Asia. The command of our captain regarding those mid-Pacific islands to his American army is: "Occupy, fortify and use as strategic base."

A SAN FRANCISCAN IS CURED OF THE LEPROSY

The Examiner says: George Pepeloy, thirty-five years a leper, has been cured of the malady that through all the ages has been regarded as beyond the reach of medical skill. During the past nine years he has been an inmate of the San Francisco Pesthouse. Before coming here he was for a long time shut up in a similar hospital at New Orleans, finally making his escape.

There can be no question that he was actually afflicted with leprosy, having inherited the disease from his mother, and nobody who ever saw him at the institution on Twenty-sixth street would have any doubt about it.

The Board of Health has declared Pepeloy to be fully cured, after thorough examination and extended study of his case by such surgeons and physicians as Dr. James W. Ward now president of the Health Board. Dr. Howard Morrow and Dr. Fred G. Canney. Although the utmost precautions are taken to keep lepers away from communication with the general public even as in past centuries the victims of the "living death" were isolated, compelled to wear long gowns and hoods and to carry wooden clappers for the purpose of sounding warning that they were lepers, the Board of Health has released the long-imprisoned patient and allowed him to

go wherever he pleases without surveillance or restraint.

CASE ALMOST MIRACLE.

Nothing is known to the doctors about the means or method of the cure that astounds them. The credit is not theirs. Since miracles were performed on earth, the medical men have regarded leprosy as absolutely beyond the possibility of cure. Pepeloy, the subject, says that he cured himself and that the healing is the result of a discovery never made before. He says that all lepers can be cured, but he has suffered so long, and is now so helpless in the world to which he is almost a stranger, that he feels he has a right to make financial profit out of his secret. So for the present the formula is his alone.

"Pepeloy is cured," said Dr. Ward last night. "His case has been looked into by physicians whose standing and learning cannot be doubted, and there is no question about the matter."

Dr. George Purlensky, who has medical charge of the lepers at the pesthouse, says that in all certainty a cure has practically been effected. The disease, he thinks, may not be fully eradicated from the patient's system, and he is to examine Pepeloy once a month. He agrees with the other doctors, however, that the leper has been so thoroughly healed that there is no danger of the disease being spread by him and that no trace of the leprosy can now be detected.

Pepeloy is about forty years of age. He was born in Honolulu.

MASSACHUSETTS LECTURE ON HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

The Examiner (Mass.) Evening Gazette of October 6 has the following report of a lecture on Hawaii by Leonard O. Towne.

Mr. Leonard O. Towne gave a talk last evening at Dr. Hubbard's before the Men's club of Grace church his subject being Hawaii. From Mr. Towne's description of the first sight of the islands, their mountains, looming from the waters of the Pacific, through to that of places and people met in his month's stay, the evening was made of greatest interest. Among those to first welcome him at Honolulu and entertain him

while there was a son of Mr. James E. Adams of Riverside. Mr. Will D. Adams late of this city, now one of Honolulu's prominent business men, in charge of the most extensive music store there. Around him, too, centre the principal musical events in the capital of a new territory. The beauties of the island of Oahu, on which is Honolulu, with the grandeur of its mountains, wealth of vegetation, equable climate, luxuriant hotels, tropical bathing beaches, the hearty hospitality of this almost American city, with its fine business blocks, churches, schools, gov-

ernment buildings (the latter old royal palaces), electric light and car service, and most sumptuous private residences, were all dwelt upon prominently by the speaker.

A week on the island of Maui, with its volcanic crater of Haleakala greater than any other nearer than those at the moon, the beautiful Iao valley, and again more cordiality and hospitality of its people, was evidently one of the pleasantest parts of Mr. Towne's experience. The ascent to the crater took a day of hard horseback climbing, then all night sleeping out in the clear, cold air of 10,000 feet elevation. This enormous extinct crater is about seven miles long, two and one-half wide and 3000 feet deep, a most impressive and awe-inspiring scene.

Later a visit was made to the island of Hawaii, where Kilauea holds the distinction of being the greatest active volcano on earth. Specimens of lava and sulphur sent down from the latter were shown. The visit to the lower pit of the volcano (for this is one of the safe sort to approach) was an occasion for cooking dinner over heat coming up through cracks on the lava, to fall into which would mean certain death.

Various curios were shown: A heavy rock "Pot" pounder used in making the native food, with calabashes for holding it; a copy of a native grass hut; unique work in braided fans, belts, necklaces of seeds and shells; queer designs fashioned from cocoanuts; a grass Hula skirt; rush shoes used by the natives for walking on the cinder lava; Japanese curios of many sorts—for of the 140,000 inhabitants of the islands, nearly 60,000 were stated as being Japs.

The weird, heart-breaking minor strains of the native Hawaiian music were illustrated by selections of several songs by Mr. Towne, "Sweet Lei Lehua," "Maui" and "Aloha Oe." The great wealth of the islands, sugar, was spoken of and samples of the cane shown.

It was very evident that the speaker has had a most enjoyable summer at our new possessions and his enthusiasm for the uniqueness of much of the native life, the hospitality of both natives and foreigners (as Hawaiians call Americans and others), the charm of flowers, fruit, climate and all that the ocean-cooled but tropical islands possess, was most unbounded. After the talk refreshments were served and opinions freely expressed of a highly interesting and instructive evening having been spent.

KUHIO BACK FROM HAWAII

The Republican nominee for Delegate to Congress, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Desha, returned on the Mauna Loa. Kuhio's reception all along the line was far more enthusiastic than when he was there a few weeks ago. Mr. Desha intends to put in the rest of the time before election touring Oahu in favor of Kuhio.

Pears In Fine Order.

Alligator pears collected by the Federal Experiment Station to be sent in cold storage to New York ought to have arrived there in good shape. Some specimens kept here in cold storage far beyond the same length of time are in perfect condition. It ought to be easy, by the aid of modern ice plants, to have alligator pears in this market the year around.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Kaui Murder.

Later details from the Garden Isle show that it was not through drunkenness that the murder took place on the 25th of last month. It seems that it arose over a quarrel concerning cards. One man claimed that the other cheated, whereupon the latter stabbed his countryman who died the next day. The murderer is still at large.

Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.



Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Vernon, Mo. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it, I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

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THE OLD RELIABLE

BIG CARGO;
ROUGH TRIP

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)
The Mauna Loa arrived early yesterday morning with a large passenger list and loaded down with freight. Several of the Japanese reserve came down and many more will come on the next trip. Crossing the Molokai channel the Mauna Loa ran into rather rough weather. There was a Portuguese woman on deck with three small children. A green wave came over the side and drenched them. She was greatly frightened and began praying to the Virgin for protection. In spite of her petitions, however, another wave soon broke over the side. This was too much. She turned from praying to cursing and sought another part of the boat.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.

Station, Honolulu, T. H., Month, October, 1904.

Date.	Max.	Min.	Mean	Precip.	Ch'ter.
1.....	81	74	78	...	Cloudy
2.....	82	73	78	...	Clear
3.....	84	72	78	...	Pt. Cldy
4.....	83	73	78	...	Clear
5.....	82	75	78	...	Pt. Cldy
6.....	84	75	80	...	Clear
7.....	84	75	80	...	Pt. Cldy
8.....	83	75	79	...	Pt. Cldy
9.....	83	73	78	...	Pt. Cldy
10.....	83	72	78	...	Pt. Cldy
11.....	82	74	78	...	Cloudy
12.....	82	74	78	...	Pt. Cldy
13.....	83	76	80	...	Clear
14.....	81	72	76	...	Pt. Cldy
15.....	84	72	78	...	Clear
16.....	82	73	78	...	Clear
17.....	82	73	78	...	Clear
18.....	83	69	76	...	Pt. Cldy
19.....	81	69	75	...	Pt. Cldy
20.....	83	69	76	...	Clear
21.....	83	72	78	...	Pt. Cldy
22.....	84	73	78	...	Clear
23.....	83	70	76	...	Pt. Cldy
24.....	83	69	76	...	Clear
25.....	80	71	76	...	Cloudy
26.....	80	72	76	...	Pt. Cldy
27.....	79	72	76	...	Pt. Cldy
28.....	79	71	76	...	Clear
29.....	82	75	78	...	Pt. Cldy
30.....	82	71	76	...	Pt. Cldy
31.....	80	68	74	...	Cloudy

Mean, 82.2 72.3 77.4

Note.—"T" indicates trace of precipitation. * In inches and hundredths.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

(Reduced to sea level, inches and hundredths.)

Mean, 30.00, highest, 30.10, date, 30th, lowest, 29.89; date, 2nd.

TEMPERATURE.

Highest, 84, date, 6th; lowest, 68, date, 31st. Greatest daily range, 14, date, 20th. Least daily range, 7, date, 13th.

Mean for this month in 1890, 77, 1891, 77, 1892, 77, 1893, 76, 1894, 76, 1895, 77, 1896, 77, 1897, 77, 1898, 77, 1899, 76, 1900, 77, 1901, 76, 1902, 76, 1903, 75, 1904, 77.

Mean of this month for 15 years, 77.

Average daily excess or deficiency of this month as compared with mean of 15 years, 0.9

WIND

Prevailing direction, N.E. total movement, 6,001 miles, maximum velocity (for five minutes), 28 miles per hour from N.E. on 26th.

PRECIPITATION.

Total this month in 1877, 0.76, 1878, 1.78, 1879, 0.83, 1880, 1.63, 1881, 0.72, 1882, 3.55, 1883, 1.91, 1884, 4.32, 1885, 0.44, 1886, 1.36, 1887, 2.61, 1888, 1.66, 1889, 0.77, 1890, 1.63, 1891, 4.64, 1892, 2.55, 1893, 1.19, 1894, 2.52, 1895, 1.38, 1896, 3.57, 1897, 1.81, 1898, 2.16, 1899, 4.02, 1900, 6.88, 1901, 4.14, 1902, 2.59, 1903, 2.17, 1904, 1.02.

Average of this month for 28 years, 2.31.

Excess or deficiency of this month as compared with average of 28 years, 1.29.

SUNSHINE AND CLOUDINESS

No. of clear days, 11; partly cloudy, 16; cloudy, 4; on which 0.1 inch or more of rain fell, 16.

Mean dew point, 66 deg.

Mean relative humidity, 69 per cent.

Greatest amount of rainfall in 24 hours, 0.27, on 20th and 21st.

Note.—Rainfall in 1890, inclusive from McKibbin record, all other data to 1903, inclusive from records of the Territorial Meteorologist, 1904 data from U. S. Weather Bureau records.

ALEX. MCC ASHLEY.

Section Director, Weather Bureau.

BROKE AN AXLE.

Car No. 25 of the King street line coming in from Waikiki, broke an axle opposite the Judiciary Building at 11 o'clock last night. Traffic was tied up for some time.

The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the convent this afternoon at 8.30.

GAMBLING
SPECTATORSEleven Chinese Found
Guilty—Riot Case
On Trial.

For having been "present where a certain game known as sup chai was being played and carried on, at which said game money, or something of value, was lost or won," Ah Quan, Ah San, Ah Choon, Ah Lan, Ah Tai, Ah Mo, Ah Chew, Wong Ping, Ah Hin, Quai Mai and Ah Lee were found guilty before Judge Gear yesterday. Deputy Attorney General Prosser appeared for the Territory, Lyle A. Dickey for the defendants.

The following jury were only out a few moments when they arrived at their verdict: F. E. Blake, J. A. M. Johnson, J. F. Soper, W. C. Wilder, J. Andrade, F. J. Dutra, J. H. Craig, C. J. Ludwigen, W. M. Campbell, Chas. Hummell, E. J. Stone and H. P. Kaohi.

TO ARREST JUDGMENT.

Mr. Dickey presented a motion in arrest of judgment. Besides setting out that the indictment was faulty the motion held that the law was unconstitutional, in that it made a person criminally responsible for merely being present where gambling was going on. Under this law, Mr. Dickey argued, a person happening to be in a hotel corridor when a game was being played for money in an adjoining room within his view would be liable to arrest and conviction for violating the law.

The court denied the motion and counsel noted exceptions. Then the court asked the defendants if they had anything to say why they should not be sentenced.

PLEAS FOR LENIENCY.

The first man spoken to said he wanted to be tried by the jury. He did not appear to know what had been doing all day.

Another begged the judge to pardon him, as he worked for his living. He was a pol merchant.

A third had come from Hilo to draw a deposit of money from the Government, but was run into jail by the police. Asked if he did not know gambling was going on at the place, he said he did not.

The others had nothing to say, being ready to take their medicine.

Mr. Dickey, being asked if he had anything to say for his clients, pleaded for leniency. The men had not been charged with gambling themselves and their presence at a game was a minor offense.

Judge Gear asked him if, as district magistrate, he had not always sent offenders of this class to prison for at least thirty days.

Mr. Dickey said not for presence at gambling. He sent gamblers to prison, as he considered gambling a lazy man's vice and the best thing for those guilty of the offense was to give them compulsory work.

The court then proceeded with the sentences. All of the defendants had appealed from \$10 fines in the district court, but had to take the grand jury indictment route.

THE SENTENCES.

Ah Chew, owner of the "kitty" in the game, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment at hard labor.

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By special arrangement we are enabled to offer the

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Ages, Best Fiction, full Crop and Market reports.

This is undoubtedly the greatest premium offer ever made

in this Territory, being something of lasting, practical benefit

to all who take advantage of it.

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with Weekly Inter-Ocean for one year, both postpaid to our

address for \$5.00 the regular price of the Gazette alone. Pay-

able strictly in advance.

Hawaiian Gazette Co., Ltd.

65 South King Street Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ah Quan, Ah Lin and Wong Ping, who had been in jail awaiting trial for thirty days, were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 24 hours.

Ah San, Ah Choon, Ah Tai, Ah Mo, Ah Hin, Quai Mai and Ah Lee were told by the court that they were fortunate in having been out on bail, also in not having gone on the stand and perjured themselves. They were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 15 days.

TRIAL FOR RIOT.

Chun Lun, Ahin, Ng In and Sam Yan were next put on trial for riot. Prosser for the Territory, Douthitt for defendants. After the following jury were found satisfactory and sworn to try the case the trial was continued until this morning: John H. Craig, H. L. Fletcher, Jas. Brown, E. J. Stone, B. Berner, C. J. Ludwigen, J. F. Soper, W. C. Wilder, A. Nelson, W. M. Campbell, F. E. Blake and H. A. Parmelee.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Ah Young, who was convicted in the Police Court of violating the lodging house law, was discharged by Judge Gear in an oral decision yesterday, under a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Gear had previously, in the case of Frank Luczewski, declared the law to be unconstitutional. The statute requires a certificate by an agent of the Board of Health, setting forth that the premises are in good sanitary condition, before a license is granted for a lodging house or restaurant.

JUDGMENT AGAINST WINAM.

In the case of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, Ltd., vs. C. Winam, defendant, and Bishop & Co. and Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., garnishees, tried without a jury, Judge De Bolt yesterday awarded judgment for plaintiff in the sum of \$2000 with interest at 9 per cent from Nov. 1, 1902, to date, attorney's fee and costs. C. W. Ashford for the defendant gave notice of motion for a new trial. Castle & Withington and W. L. Whitney appeared for plaintiff. In the course of the final hearing the Bank of Hawaii, garnishee, was discharged. The suit was on a promissory note.

ANSWER OF SURETY.

Cecil Brown, one of the sureties, has filed an answer to the complaint of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, in the suit on the bond of Edward Vivian Richardson, former clerk of Honolulu Water Works. He denies that James H. Boyd, the Superintendent of Public Works on July 1, 1901, had lawful power to appoint a clerk in the Bureau of Water Works. For certain matters alleged he leaves plaintiff to his proofs and concludes with an allegation that when the bond was executed the defendant Richardson was a minor under the age of 21 years.

ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEE.

The account of the trustee of the estate of Eliza Luce, deceased, has been filed, showing receipts of \$998.92 and payments of \$78.50, leaving a balance of \$920.40. One of the beneficiaries under the will, Jean J. Fenard, having come of age the trustee petitions for discharge as to such person. S. M. Damon makes the report as guardian of the trustee, who had become incapacitated.

GRAFTON TO
COME HERE

The British flagship Grafton is expected to arrive here on the 14th inst. It is not known how long her stay will be. She will probably go to Kealahou Bay to clean up Capt. Cook's monument, which is now surrounded by lanterns.

UNION PACIFIC

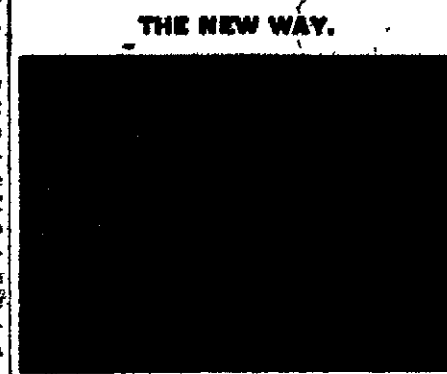
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San Francisco
Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.
S. F. MOORE,
General Agent.

CAMPAIGNING
UP-TO-DATEA Republican Business
Men's Noon Parade
Tomorrow.

A feature of political campaigning common in mainland cities will be introduced to Honolulu at high noon tomorrow. This will be a business men's parade to be held under the auspices of the Republican District Committee of the Fourth District.

Chairman Andrews says: "It will be a fifteen-minute parade through the main streets of the town. The parade will start at 12 o'clock. A special committee of business men was called yesterday and decided to go ahead with the arrangements."

"Already a number of business houses have been canvassed for co-operation, and from the responses received no doubt is left that the parade will be a success. Details are not yet ready to be announced, but everybody will have ample notice thereof in tomorrow morning's Advertiser."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Harold Dillingham arrives this morning on the Alameda.

Another lot of registered treasury warrants will be paid today upon presentation at the Treasurer's office. Registered numbers 8777 to 9250 inclusive have been ordered paid.

Ten per cent penalty will be added to property and income taxes not paid on or before the 15th inst. In round figures \$35,000 was received at the Honolulu tax office the past three days.

Governor Carter, in an interview yesterday, expressed the opinion that the difficulty about court interpreters would not be serious if all officials and interpreters were willing to make the best of unavoidable circumstances.

At a meeting of the Fourth District Republican Committee, held at noon yesterday, resolutions were adopted on the death of Isaac H. Sherwood, couple of which are to be sent to the Fifth District Committee and the bereaved family.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination for linotype machinists and also one for monotype machinists to take place Nov. 14, 1904. Those especially interested can obtain full information on application to Jno. W. Short, at the Custom House.

BY AUTHORITY.

WATER RIGHTS NOTICE.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF PRIVATE WAYS AND WATER RIGHTS, ISLAND OF OAHU, COMPRISING THE FOURTH AND FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.

NOTICE OF WATER CONTROVERSY.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the Island of Oahu, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts, Territory of Hawaii, I hereby give notice that on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1904, at the court room of Judge J. T. De Bolt, in the Judiciary Building, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, I will hear and determine a water controversy begun by Harriet E. Wright plaintiff vs. The Downsett Company, Limited, Ah Chong, Ah Sam, Chun Loke, Mrs. Kaluka Ekeola, John Hookano Manuia, and George Kawahalema Manuia, defendants, to determine the ownership of all waters flowing or entitled to flow in a certain ancient water ditch and head known as the "Kokuhoi Ditch" which obtains its water supply from the Nuuanu Stream which said stream passes down the Nuuanu Valley, Island of Oahu, on the easterly side thereof, and also to determine the apportion-

ment of said waters, and to regulate the methods by which said water may be obtained and its supply controlled for and in behalf of the owners thereof. And I further give notice to each land owner, occupant of land, or any other person having an interest in the controversy aforesaid to attend at the time and place aforesaid to prove their rights in the waters of said ancient ditch, and all other matters in issue in said controversy as aforesaid, or such rights will be adjudicated without such attendance, and they will be defaulted and forever estopped from contesting said adjudication.

Given under my hand this 12th day of October, A. D. 1904.

EMMA M. NAKUINA.

Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights in and for the Island of Oahu, comprising the Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts.

2833—Oct. 14, 21, 28, Nov. 4.

FORECLOSURES.

ZELUBABERA KAKINA AND WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage made by Zelubabera Kakina and Kaai Z. Kakina, his wife, of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii, mortgagee, to Albert S. Wilcox, mortgagee, of Lihue, said Island of Kauai, dated October 18, 1900, and recorded in the Register's Office, Oahu, in Liber 215, pages 207 to 209, the said mortgagee, Albert S. Wilcox, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions therein named, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is further given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage, and hereinbelow described, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Kaahumani street, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday, the 5th day of November, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property to be sold, hereinabove referred to, is described as follows:

First: All that parcel of land containing an area of one (1) acre situate in the Ahupuaa of Oloheua in said Island of Kauai, being the same premises described in deed from Mrs. Wahinekaui to said Kaai Z. Kakina, dated March 23, 1898, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, in Liber 210 on pages 241 and 242.

Second: All the right, title, interest and estate of the said Zelubabera Kakina and said Kaai Z. Kakina in and to the Ahupuaa of Wainiha, District of Hanalei, in said Island of Kauai, and in and to the Hui Kuaia Aina o Wainiha and its property, being the same as described in deed from Jospa Lanakaa and his wife, Mrs. Mereana Lanakaa, dated January 18, 1883, and recorded in said Registry in Liber 78, pages 187 and 188, and in deed from A. Pahoe to said Zelubabera Kakina recorded in said Registry on the 10th day of June, 1889, in Liber 118, page 23.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to Smith & Lewis, attorneys for Mortgagee, 207 Judg Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, October 7, 1904.

ALBERT S. WILCOX, Mortgagee.

2833—T & F

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ESTATE OF W. E. H. DEVERILL.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed as Administratrix with the Will Annexed of the Estate of W. E. H. Deverill, late of Hanalei, Island of Kauai, deceased, hereby gives notice to all creditors of said deceased to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her, either at her residence or place of business, within six months from the day of this publication, or within six months from the day they fall due. If not so presented they will be forever barred. And all persons owing the said deceased are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

SARAH B. DEVERILL.

Administratrix With the Will Annexed of the Estate of W. E. H. Deverill, deceased.

Hanalei, Kauai, Oct. 6, 1904.

2833—Oct. 14, 21, 28, Nov. 4.

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The most ideal LIVER, STOMACH and BOWEL REGULATOR and TONIC BEVERAGE.

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A HEPTOL SPLIT

Occasionally before breakfast or other meals insures good health.

Directions: Contents of one bottle for Adults; drink while effervescent.

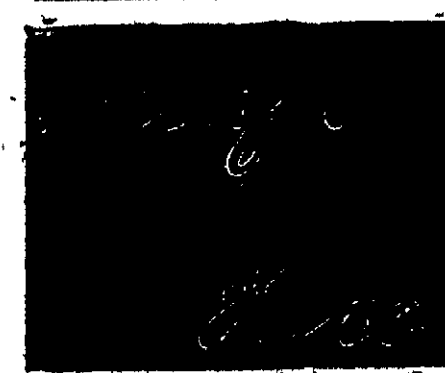
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AGENTS.

FORT STREET.



ARRIVED.

November 1, 1904.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports, 5:45 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports, 7:20 a. m.

November 2, 1904.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 6 a. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports, 5:35 a. m.

P. M. S. S. Manchuria, Saunders, from Yokohama, 6 a. m.

Thursday, Nov. 3.

Nor. S. S. Inger, Johanson, 15 days from Ocean Island and Tarawa, 7:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 noon.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient, 10 a. m.

Schr. Alpena, Spicer, for the Sound, 7:45 a. m.